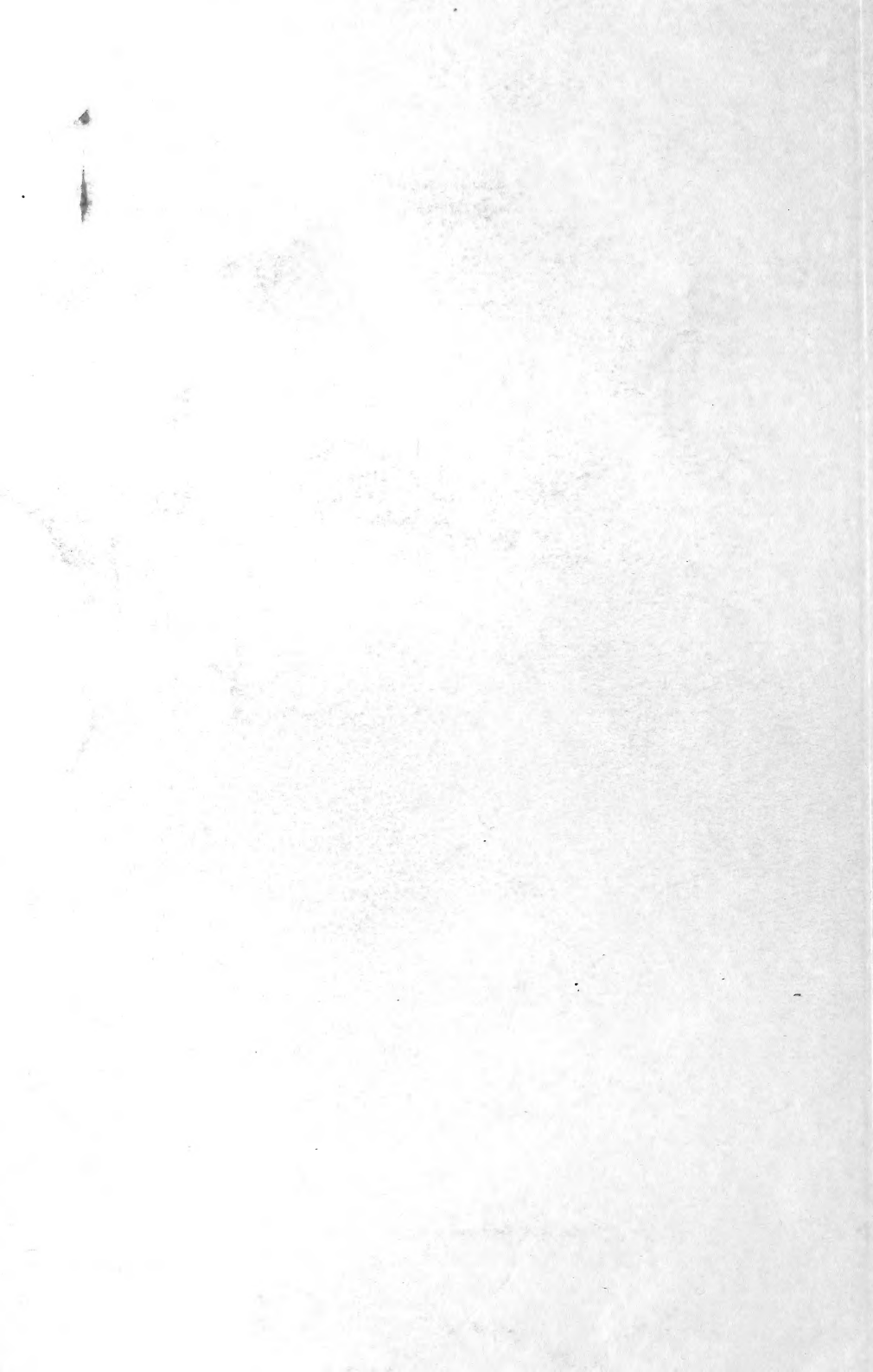


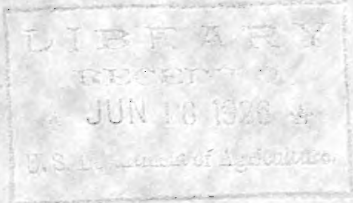
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Landscapes

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TOWSON NURSERIES

INC.

TOWSON
BALTIMORE COUNTY
MARYLAND





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In Presenting this Booklet

It is our aim to inspire and awaken the desire to beautify home-grounds, be they small or large, and to assist those who are facing this problem alone as well as professional landscape architects with their clients. We hope to do this by showing examples of good planting and the materials requisite to produce such effects.

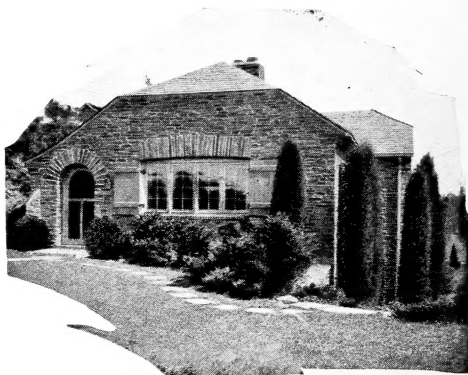
Our Gardens are the development of a new idea. In them has been placed a representative collection of our nursery products planted in proper relation to architectural features and to other plants. They are a practical demonstration of the use of evergreens, shrubs, and perennials, affording knowledge and new ideas. Here you may, with comfort, examine the kind and quality of plants we grow, and select the sizes and types suitable for your home.

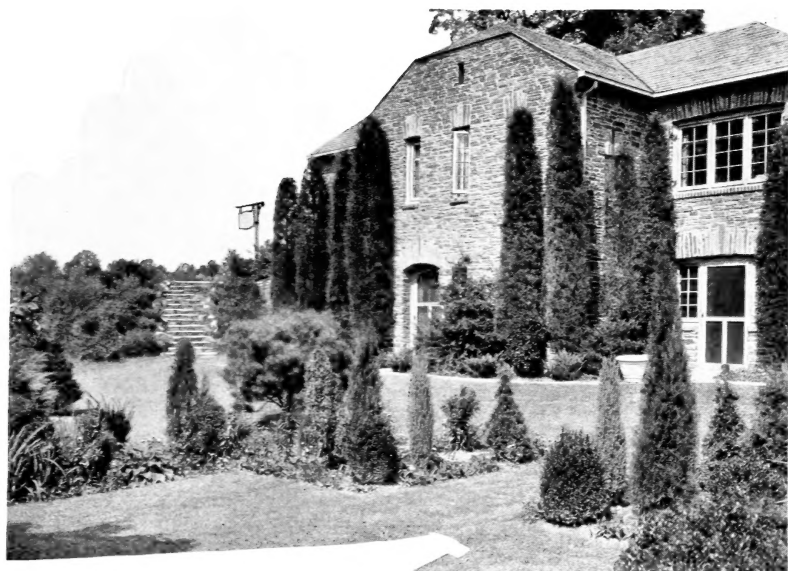
The Gardens and entrance to Towson Nurseries are on the York Road, 7 miles from Baltimore City Hall, easily reached by either trolley or automobile. We invite you most cordially to come and enjoy our Gardens and Nurseries at all seasons.



OUR office at the corner of York and Hillside Roads is built from the warm-colored stone native to this district, and looks out upon the Show Garden we have developed beside it. The congenial architecture of the building provides a fitting background against which to display fine plants in their proper setting. Thus a visitor can see better at a glance how such plants would look on his own grounds than he could from a bewildering trip over the nursery fields.

Around the main entrance from York Road, which is shown in the smaller picture on this page, we have grouped Hybrid Rhododendrons and other suitable plants to form a fine example of what a foundation or small group-planting should be. Mingled Junipers and Yews give it an air of permanence, and provide a suitable foil for the spray-like bloom of *Andromeda japonica*. The single Cedar harmonizes the planting with the building and the tall columnar evergreens around the corner.



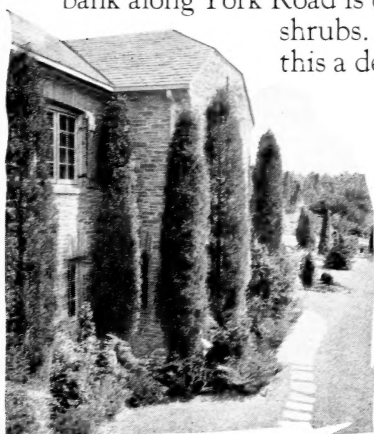


From the top of the steps which descend to the garden from York Road, one looks along the south wall of the office flanked with majestic columns of Red Cedars. At the base of the building, and between the trees, grow shining Hollies and small groups of Evergreen Thorns whose berries are pretty and bright in the dark days of winter.

For summer beauty the flowers of *Abelia grandiflora* gleam against the blue-gray foliage of Pfitzer's Juniper and the Purple Spreading Juniper which we call "*depressa plumosa*."

To the right, as one descends the steps to the garden, the bank along York Road is clothed with the varied green of many shrubs. The golden bells of Forsythia make this a dell of beauty before the spring is fairly

open; and following quickly come the pink and white Dogwoods, Thorn blossoms and the white wreaths of various Spireas. Mountain Laurel and Rhododendron continue the display, and the almost everblooming *Abelia* carries on until late autumn when the Bittersweet scatters its scarlet-orange berries up the slope.





In a multitude of graceful spires and mounds, hundreds of specimen evergreens, planted in beds, stretch across the Garden to the east. While there is dignity and stateliness in the broad scale upon which the planting is conceived, and an air of strength and permanence in the calm beauty which belongs to evergreens as to no other type of plants, it is chiefly in the fall of light and shadow, in the mingling and shading of infinitely varied tones of color that lies the unique charm of the Garden.

Irrespective of the brilliant spots of color made by the interplanting of perennials through all the beds, the dominant tone of the garden is a mingling of many shades of green, gray, and gold, broken in the distance by the occasional flash of a scarlet Japanese Maple shining through the marshalled Cedars, and beyond that the mellow gradation of soft green and yellow leading to the skyline where a Purple Beech or two hangs like a misty cloud upon the horizon.



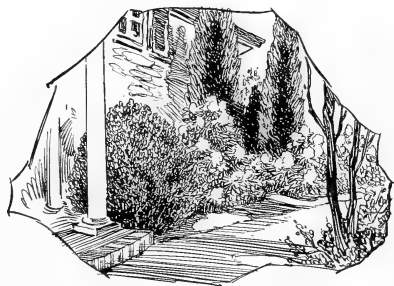
Beyond the flight of steps, observable to the left, the garden is bounded by a rather steep bank sloping upward to a smaller show garden used to display especially selected specimens. The bank, always a difficult problem to solve, is treated with various plants selected to show their adaptability to that purpose. *Lonicera Morrowi*, a drooping Honeysuckle, *Calli-carpa purpurea*, Snowberries, and *Rugosa* Roses are freely used. Here and there a Red-bud (*Cercis canadensis*), lifts its head among the Golden Elders and Pink-flowering Crabs, *Spiræa prunifolia* waves its slender snowy wands, and Myrtle, (*Vinca minor*) covers the ground.

Along the right-hand margin of the garden, and in near-by beds, are grouped *Rhododendrons* of the finest types; and *Kalmia latifolia* follows the brilliancy of its cousins, the Azaleas, displaying a shimmering beauty against a background of Cedars and deciduous trees.



Walking beyond the office building, passing the battery of coldframes, where young perennials are cared for, we come to the flight of steps pictured above.

As an example of tasteful planting, these steps deserve special study. They are so skilfully constructed of flat native rock and so carefully planted that they seem a part of the original landscape. This kind of stonework immeasurably excels in picturesque beauty the ordinary type of masonry with tight mortar joints utterly unfitted for planting. A skilled mason experienced in laying up stone without mortar is a part of our organization. The sides and ends of the steps are flanked with the spreading Waukegan Juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis* Douglasi), *Juniperus squamata*, Dwarf Mountain Pine, with the keen spikes of *Yucca filamentosa* for accent points. Closer to the ground, and nestling in nooks and crannies of the stones, are several kinds of *Euonymus*, while numerous dainty rock plants, such as native Cacti, Rock Cress, and Stonecrop, mantle the ground, and Columbines flutter over them like flocks of dancing butterflies.

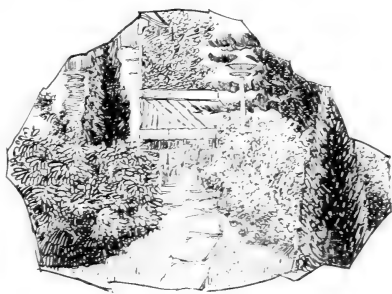




Ascending the steps, we come into the seclusion of the special show garden of choice evergreens. Here specially chosen and matched pairs of Boxwood, Yews, and Junipers are maintained in perfect condition awaiting inspection.

Walking down this long, green aisle, we note fine specimens of *Retinosporas*, the *Filifera* with threadlike, pendulous branches, and the stately, densely leaved *Squarrosas* and *Plumosas*. At the far end the steely blue glitter of a restrained planting of Koster's Blue Spruce gives an excellent hint how to handle that conspicuous and somewhat difficult subject. There, too, sparkles the brilliant Cut-leaf Red Maple, which is probably the most attractive of all the Japanese Maples.

It would require a lengthy catalogue to list the various kinds of evergreens on exhibition in this garden. Suffice it to say that here is kept an almost complete assortment, carefully chosen from our fields to display to best advantage the peculiar merits of each. These plants are for sale, and it is with some little difficulty that we are able to keep the show-room full at all times.





This is a "close-up" view of the left-hand section of the main garden, showing the manner in which hardy perennial and annual plants are mingled among the evergreens to lend color and gaiety to the scene.

The varying size and age of the plants is also clearly shown. A few specimens of nearly all varieties are growing in these beds in order that visitors may observe the various types in different sizes and stages of their growth.

These plants are moved many times to encourage a dense mass of fibrous roots, which are the real feeders of a plant, rather than heavy tap-roots which are difficult to dig and are almost impossible to move without injury. These often-moved evergreens can be lifted easily without damage, at almost any season of the year, and transplanted by our skilful workmen with little danger of loss.

This same plan of frequently transplanting evergreens is continually practiced in our nursery work. The same careful attention is given to individual plants in the fields as is given these chosen ones in the garden, clipping and shaping them so that all the plants we grow, no matter how small, are choice specimens, which after leaving the nursery, will give maximum satisfaction to the purchaser with the minimum care.



"Rhododendron Walk," or "The Vista," is the special pride of Towson Nurseries. A long, secluded lane, bordered by lofty Locusts and tall Tulip Trees, it runs along the south line of the nursery for nearly 1,000 feet. One side is hemmed with a vine-covered fence, the other opens through the trees in a series of delightful views upon sloping fields radiant in May with thousands of Rhododendrons and Azaleas. The shady intervals between the trees are given to fine specimens of those noble plants, and naturalized clumps of the fine long-spurred Columbines. Native Ferns and *Pachysandra* cover the ground.

Here is a bench to rest upon, to enjoy the fragrance drifting down the Lane, to listen to red-headed woodpeckers at work high in the lofty trees, and, most wonderful of all, to drink in the floods of sparkling colors, flickered by sunlight and shade falling through the trees upon the flowers below.



Some specimen
Evergreens in Sec-
tion No. 2 of the
Nursery.

A block of
smaller Evergreens
for small founda-
tion planting and
several blocks of
Shade Trees for
street planting.



Beginning at a point near the east end of the Garden, the center driveway of our nursery passes on the right the gently sloping fields where grow the Rhododendrons and Azaleas which we glimpsed from "The Vista"; great masses of American Holly and other Ilexes; while to the left are many rare varieties of Junipers and large blocks of American Hemlocks.

It is impossible, in the little space available, to cover the complete nursery. We can only mention the remarkable block of *Juniperus depressa plumosa*, a low-growing evergreen which for certain uses has no equal; the long rows of shade trees for street planting; the shrubs, hedge plants, perennial beds, in fact, everything necessary for completely planting the most extensive estates.

The propagating or plant-manufacturing section deserves a special word. Here thousands of cuttings are making roots in the greenhouses; millions of tiny seedlings just peeping through the ground; frame after frame of plants in various

A field of small
Evergreens, show-
ing some of the
buildings at the
Farm Section.



A wonderful
block of *Juniperus
depressa plumosa*,
the best low-growing
Juniper in the world.

stages of growth, and close lined rows where the young nurslings are being trained to clean and healthy growth.

Near by is the woods where we are planting thousands upon thousands of young Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Laurels, and similar plants. There, in a situation ideally suited to them, these half-shade loving plants are thriving happily.





*P*ASSING from views in the Nursery, we present on the following pages pictures of the numerous plantings we have made for our customers. Each has marked individuality. In every case the idea of permanency was maintained, using plants that would remain in scale. Outdoor surroundings deserve the same thought and consideration as the interior of the home.



THERE is no shrub superior to the Rhododendron, either as a hardy evergreen or a dark subject for planting as a screen or in pleasing masses.

The habit of the plant, the healthy green of its shapely foliage, and its hardy constitution are excellent qualities. To these is added the beauty of its brilliantly colored flowers, profusely borne in May and June.

Rhododendrons like moisture, both at their roots and overhead, and dislike excessive sunshine. Partial shade is always beneficial. In almost every case where the soil is not naturally suited to them it can be adapted to their needs with very little trouble or expense.

As grown at Towson Nurseries, where we make a specialty of them, Rhododendrons are the perfection of flowering shrubs. They grow in almost any soil that does not contain lime, if it is porous without being dry, and fairly rich in humus.

The photograph above was taken at the home of one of our customers. Here, facing the north, these gracious Hybrid Rhododendrons do wonderfully well, and the effect which they contribute to the beautiful veranda and rock-garden beyond would be hard to match with any other plant.



Residence of Mrs. Nelson Perin, Stratford Road and Greenway, Guilford, Baltimore, Md.

THIS dignified planting is particularly suited to this stately grey stucco residence. It has been planted only a trifle over two years but it gives the impression of much greater age.

The entrance on the Stratford Road side, planted with two wonderful Boxwoods, needs nothing to add to its beauty, while the 20-foot Cedars, grouped at the corners of the house, give just the treatment which this attractive home requires. With Ivy covering the walls, it will have mellowed to the appearance of an old mansion within a few years.

At the right corner are grouped Hybrid Rhododendrons, whose mass of color in the spring is so attractive against a heavy background, such as is here provided. This corner has been made doubly effective by the use of *Juniperus depressa plumosa*, tying in the planting and blending it satisfactorily into the grass-line.

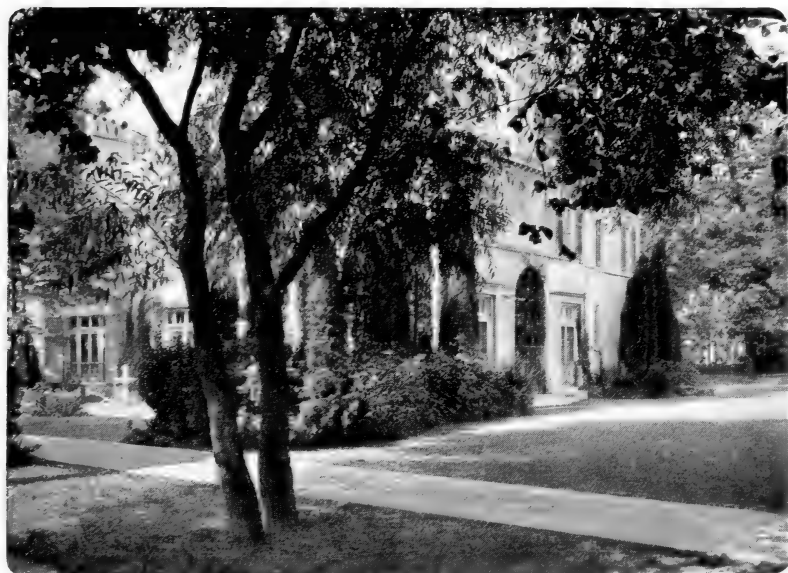
The wall trellis, radiant with Roses in the summer, gives the lighter note needed among the heavier tones of mass planting after the Rhododendron blooms have gone. The group of Junipers on the left closes off a perennial garden which is a spectacle of beauty from early spring until late fall, starting with the early bulbs and carrying through to the

final bloom of the Chrysanthemums. This screen-planting, so effectively used here, has tall Red Cedars for its background, with heavy clumps of Hybrid Rhododendrons and the rugged, irregular fronds of the *Juniperus chinensis* Pfitzeriana, the whole being likewise blended to the ground by low-growing *Juniperus depressa plumosa* and the slightly higher, more irregular growth of *Taxus cuspidata*.

Continuing this screen about the garden, Cedars have been placed to serve a double purpose—to afford pleasing vistas from the sun-porch and to hide offending spots on neighboring properties.

Unfortunately, the planting at the servants' entrance does not show in the photograph below. This deserves special attention, as it required most careful arrangement in order that there should be nothing unsightly from any angle of approach. Cedars again dominate in irregular groups, in company with *Crataegus Pyracantha*, the beautiful Evergreen Thorn, which is lightened in the spring by clusters of white flowers and adds a brilliant touch of color in the fall, carrying its orange fruits well into the winter.

The planting material has been selected with such care and forethought that as the years pass it will not outgrow its usefulness, but ever increase in beauty and charm.





Mr. J. Swan Frick,
Charlecote, Guilford,
Baltimore, Md.

THIS magnificent place, at the intersection of Greenway and Charlecote Roads, is enclosed by a soft-toned brick wall, partially covered with English Ivy and *Euonymus radicans*. Upon entering, one is apparently transported to a large country estate—a dream becomes a reality. Surrounding the residence, and grouped against the wall, are beautiful specimens of Holly, White Birch, stately Beech, rugged Austrian Pines, and graceful Hemlocks (*Tsuga canadensis*). This Hemlock, a native tree, holds a place second to none for mass planting. It is invaluable for either woods or lawn; it grows well in groups on hill or valley, thriving in any well-drained loam. The Hemlock is not partial to its surroundings, doing equally well in sunshine or shade. As a hedge of living green, winter or summer, it is unsurpassed.

Looking from West
Entrance through
Court.





*Planting in the
Court*

Many of the trees and shrubs within this garden were transplanted when quite large, providing immediate effect, and have continued to grow in beauty.

We are particularly proud of our skill in moving large trees, such as were used in this planting. We have special equipment for that work and men trained to move them with perfect safety.

Properly planned and cared for, what a wonderful transformation has occurred since the first planting was made here some ten years ago!

The court at the main entrance to the house is most attractively arranged. It is bordered on all sides with tall spiral Cedars, the spreading Pfizer's Juniper, symmetrical Boxwood, Japanese Evergreen and Indian Azaleas, and masses of fine Rhododendrons with their rich dark green foliage and huge clusters of flowers.



At their base are drooping *Leucothoë Catesbæi*, hardy evergreen shrubs, profusely hung with sprays of creamy white flowers, especially effective when used with *Rhododendrons* and attractive at every season of the year. Carpeting the ground is the close-growing *Pachysandra terminalis*, whose short stems and densely tufted evergreen foliage make it unsurpassed for cover under trees, and the trailing *Periwinkle*, with its leaves of deepest green and purple blossoms.

The front doorway of this home is truly choice, for, like a friend, a good book, or a comforting fireside, it gathers unto itself a steadily increasing love upon closer acquaintance. It is designed upon lines of simplicity, purity, and dignity, its proportions are broadened and strengthened by the rare specimens of age-old English Boxwood, a decoration of Nature's own skilful hands.





Mr. John Chaudron, Park Heights Ave., Baltimore, Md.

THIS attractive base-planting must not be neglected; here is used fine *Retinospora squarrosa*, *Juniperus virginiana*, *Ilex crenata*, *Juniperus Sabina tamariscifolia*, and *Pachysandra terminalis* for the border and ground-cover.

The last is one of the most valuable evergreen shrubs for dense shade. Its fine, glossy, light green leaves form a thick carpet which, constantly renewing and increasing itself, is at once abundant and beautiful. In the winter it is rendered even more effective by snowfall and frost. In May or June appear greenish white flowers on small spikes. Around the base of trees, where grass will not grow, it is invaluable. It may also be planted beneath the low branches of evergreens and shrubs, to hide the ground and give a satisfactory finish.

To the west of the house is a very pleasing rose-spinney and garden which is a bower of loveliness throughout the summer months.

The entire grounds are exceptionally well planned and cared for, making this one of the most attractive homes in the district.



Mr. William A. Tuerke, Charles St. and Bedford Sq., Guilford, Baltimore, Md.

THIS home is one of the show-places of Guilford. It is located on a prominent corner, facing west. The front of the house is planted with *Juniperus virginiana*, *Rhododendron* Hybrids, and Hardy Evergreen Azaleas (*Hinodigiri* and *Indica alba*), *Taxus brevifolia*, *Thuja pyramidalis*, and *Juniperus depressa plumosa*, the rich dark green of Cedars, Yews, and *Arborvitæ*s blending into and enhancing the beauty of the rugged grey masonry, make a pleasing contrast to the smooth green lawn.

The rose-garden, nestling in the east "L" of the residence, extends a gladsome welcome and seems to be an extra outdoor living-room, with its flagstone walk of soft-toned native stone, the dwarf Boxwood edging framing the rose-beds, and the glory of fragrant Radiance Roses, which variety was used almost exclusively. All in all, this rose-garden is well worth the wide attention which it has attracted.

Mr. Tuerke is an enthusiastic gardener with a true appreciation and love of his plants. The Pansies, in which he takes great pride, are planted each fall among the Roses, and in the spring repay the attention given them by an abundance of colorful bloom until the Roses come into their own, when they modestly retire.

The border planting along the east boundary line forms a living background for the rose-garden, and from the street a scene of ever-changing beauty. In this border we used a judicious assortment of deciduous and evergreen trees, with the best of deciduous shrubs, perennials, and bulbs at their base. From earliest spring until the heavy frosts of late fall, this border is a source of constant delight to its owner, a bright spot along the way for all who pass. When the cold winds of winter blow and the snow falls, there is the delicate tracery and color of winter twigs, the bright berries and fruit of Hawthorn and shrub, graceful branches of Hemlock and Fir which are most effective when the shining whiteness of the snow contrasts with their constant green.

We of this generation are hardly satisfied to wait the years required to produce large trees. Large trees are desired to produce effects in keeping with the dignity of many spacious modern houses and lawns, which would otherwise be shadeless and uninteresting for years. We are prepared to supply such shade trees and Evergreens, saving five to twenty years of waiting.

The fine trees which grace Mr. Tuerke's place were planted by us, not so very long ago. Notable among them is a large American Elm which shades a broad expanse of lawn and a fine Norway Maple giving every appearance of long-standing age.





Mr. Thomas Machen, Architect, Poplar Hill Road, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.

THIS charming residence, having a northwestern exposure, does not lend itself to as wide a range of evergreens or shrubs as one facing the south. On either side of the front doorway, large specimens of old-fashioned Boxwood stand guard. To the right and left of these, along the front of the house, are used with wonderful success, *Spiræa Van Houttei*, Regel's Privet, *Spiræa Thunbergi*, and the upright Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata capitata*). This planting continues along the driveway in order to screen the garage doors from the front entrance.

On the south side of the house nestles a beautiful rose- and perennial-garden, enclosed by a most effective hedge of *Pyramidal Arborvitæ*.

The deciduous trees when planted were of a large size to give immediate shade. The varieties used were Norway and Sugar Maples, supplementing a number of very good, old trees already on the ground.

Shortly after this picture was taken, a picket fence was erected across the front of the property, emphasizing the old English farmhouse atmosphere.



Mrs. Walter E. Lee, Fenchurch St., Guilford, Baltimore, Md.

DIGNIFIED, but not too formal in character, pleasingly arranged, both in color and design, a more distinguished suburban place than this would be difficult to find.

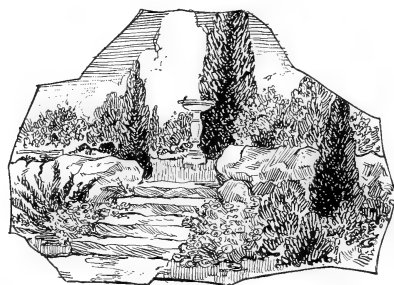
The planting around the open brick terraces at the front of the house is effective in its use of low-growing evergreens. Here one finds the Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*) mingling with the glossy foliage of *Abelia grandiflora*, which bears its arbutus-like pink flowers from July until frost. Flower-bearing also, but with far showier, golden blooms, *Hypericum Moserianum* (Goldflower) nestles amid *Juniperus tamariscifolia*, while the Mugho Pine, on either side of the steps, creates an air of distinction.

Nor is the garden at the rear of the house to be overlooked. It is secluded from view by a tall Hemlock hedge and the specimen Azaleas which stand sentinel at its entrance are in May a gorgeous mass of blossom. At its east end, *Juniperus virginiana* forms a background for the perennials. In the spring-time the delicate stars of Poet's *Narcissi* are succeeded immediately by Early and Darwin Tulips; throughout the summer a rainbow of color dazzles the eye—blue *Delphiniums*, snowy white *Madonna Lilies*, Foxgloves, Shasta Daisies, and Phlox.



Mr. Carroll D. Rudolph, Northway and Norwood Roads, Guilford, Baltimore, Md.

THIS attractive planting, located at the northwest corner of Northway and Norwood Roads, is really one of the best in that part of Guilford. The specimen Boxwoods on either side of the doorway lend dignity to the entrance. Around the foundation of the porch on the east side, the planting is composed of Japanese Holly (*Ilex crenata*), Abelia, Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*), Pfitzer's Juniper, and White Indian Azaleas, with Chinese Arborvitæ for height and accent points. These make a soft harmonious base-planting and afford an air of reticence and privacy.





Mr. John M. Kipp, Northway and Norwood Roads, Guilford, Baltimore, Md.

THE simplicity of this base-planting is its greatest charm. Tall Blue Virginia Cedars, of a mistier loveliness than their darker cousins, the Red Cedars, are silver-blue against the cream background of the stucco; Indian Azaleas, white as a patch of snow, in the springtime acts as a peacemaker among Hybrid Rhododendrons of rich dark scarlet. Added to these are *Andromeda japonica*, Pfitzer's Juniper, and, on each side of the doorway, specimen Small-leaved Holly, with *Pachysandra* for a ground-cover around their base. Barberry is used as a hedge or dividing-line between the two properties.





Mr. Christian Roeder, Cedarcroft Road, Cedarcroft, Baltimore, Md.

THIS planting illustrates very effectively the kind of treatment which this type of house requires.

First, the approach, achieving just the right degree of simple dignity by two large Japanese Yews (*Taxus cuspidata*) placed at the entrance. To the right and left of these, at the intersection of the property lines, are two beautiful Mugho Pines. These specimens are particularly attractive in spring when their new growth appears, with the effect of many small candles, which later develop into needles and branches of pleasing green.

In the foundation planting we provided high points by tall Chinese Arborvitæ, somewhat resembling Italian Cypress in growth. The inevitable harsh lines of the house foundation are softened by groups of *Retinospora plumosa* and *Retinospora squarrosa*, whose green and silver-grey foliage creates an appealing contrast. We carry the lower points by using *Retinospora ericoides*, with heather-like grey-green foliage, and *Thuja orientalis compacta*, another type of the Chinese Arborvitæ. The vivid green of the latter changes to darker tones as the summer advances, and finally assumes a bronze tint which remains throughout the winter. Both these plants are dwarf in habit, thus tending to keep the planting in good proportion for many years to come, an important feature which must always be considered.



Mrs. W. H. Carrihan, Northway, Guilford, Baltimore, Md.

HERE is shown the interesting treatment which has been given an attractive house of the Dutch Colonial type.

Attention is first drawn to the Chinese Arborvitæ which have been used as accent points throughout the planting.

Across the front, special care was needed in selecting evergreens; this is always necessary on a northern exposure. Japanese Holly of the broad-leaved variety has been employed. Its foliage is dark glossy green and in the fall it is covered with small black berries. *Euonymus japonicus*, compact in growth, with waxy green foliage, was also used. *Juniperus depressa plumosa* and *Euonymus radicans vegetus* tie in the planting and give an irregular broken finish.

As the planting was carried down either side of the house into the sun, its character remains the same in feeling yet changes slightly, being lightened by the feathery sprays of *Abelia*. The planting which extends to the rear of the house is made up of a background of *Spiræa Thunbergi*, with its clouds of white bloom, against which are banked the dwarf *Spiræa*, Anthony Waterer, and Japanese Barberry.

Small Homes

How often have you heard the owner of a small city property express admiration for the larger suburban estates and wish he were able to plant his own grounds as effectively!

The city house, in most cases placed on a small lot, requires the same careful treatment which is accorded to a country home with more spacious grounds and winding drives. By holding to a carefully thought-out plan, small home-grounds can be made just as charming and individual as by some unique architectural treatment of the house.

A good planting serves two purposes, utility and beauty. In the case of deciduous trees we need them for their shade, to add coolness to porches and rooms otherwise exposed to the hot summer sun as well as for their lights and shadows which break the bareness of plain walls. Some are also used with taller growing shrubs and evergreens to screen unsightly views and draw the eye through vistas to more attractive spots. With screening go borders and hedges which serve to define property lines and make pleasant groups. Even in small borders there are many flowering shrubs to select, and color effects of bloom and berries may be obtained for many months.

Every house has its own individuality, needing individual treatment to blend it into its surroundings. The foundation planting of a small house demands most careful thought, as the future result must be considered and not simply the immediate effect. A poorly balanced planting after a few years will defeat its purpose.





Berry-Bearing Trees and Shrubs

AFTER the glorious colors of the autumn leaves have passed, nothing more greatly enhances the beauty of home-surroundings than the brightly colored berries carried by so many trees and shrubs. Such trees and shrubs should be more extensively used on the small places as well as large ones, where greater opportunity exists.

Plants which possess an ornamental value in their fruiting stage may have other traits of beauty as well—when in flower, the autumn tints of their foliage and the conspicuous coloring of bark. While the majority of berried plants are found among those known as shrubs, there are some trees which come under this classification, notably, the Mountain Ash, with its abundant heads of rich orange-red fruit, which make it very conspicuous from September to December.

The largest family of berried shrubs is *Cratægus*, commonly known as Hawthorn. Every member varies in size and habit, making every one worth planting, both for flowers and fruit. The red-fruited *Cratægus mollis* is well worth mention, being one of the most decorative species. The best winter-fruited is the Washington Thorn (*Cratægus cordata*). Its berries are not large, but they are borne abundantly and are of a coral-red color, clinging to the branches until February. The English Hawthorn, *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, while very effective in flower, its purplish red fruit is less showy than many others. The Evergreen Thorn (*Cratægus Pyracantha*) has deep shining green foliage, highly attractive and retained throughout the year, but its beauty is greatly enhanced by the brilliant scarlet berries, each as large as a pea and produced in cymes, which last well into the winter.

While the Magnolias are principally planted for their flowers, some of them are equally appreciated for their fruit.

A few of the *Euonymus* family are noted for the autumn color of their foliage, and are equally desirable for their fruiting effects, the best of these being *Euonymus alatus* and *Euonymus europæus*.

Some of the Crabapples have ornamental fruit, notably *Pyrus floribunda* and *Pyrus baccata*. For autumn and all winter effects, no shrub is more valuable than Thunberg's Japanese Barberry (*Berberis Thunbergi*.) with brilliant crimson foliage in the fall and no less brilliant fruit, which persists all the winter and after the new leaves appear in the spring. This is practically the best of our hedge plants.

Many of the Roses give an excellent effect, the largest fruit being borne by *Rosa rugosa*.

The Dogwoods are well known, and *Cornus florida* need not be described or advocated. Not so widely planted is *Cornus paniculata*, with its profusion of ivory white berries in late summer.

The *Viburnums* are an interesting genus, containing numerous native species. Probably the best known is the High-Bush Cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*), producing scarlet fruit in August that lasts through the greater part of winter.

The Bush Honeysuckles are noteworthy, the most familiar being *Lonicera tatarica*. This is not the best species, as it lacks the gracefulness of *Lonicera Morrowi*, which has both red- and yellow-fruited forms.

Admirable for border, screen, or wood planting is the Spice Bush (*Benzoin*) with dark red berries.

The Chinese Beauty Fruit (*Callicarpa purpurea*) is a shrub well worth mention. The lilac-violet fruits, borne in dense clusters all along the stem, persist into the winter.

In late summer the Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*) covers itself with pure white pearls of fruit.

The Japanese Winterberry (*Ilex serrata*) stands preëminent for its display of bright red Holly-like berries which thickly crowd every twig and remain until late fall.

There are numerous other deciduous and evergreen shrubs which are beautiful in the winter landscape. Among these are the Japanese Hollies (*Ilex crenata*), Chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia*), Inkberry (*Ilex glabra*), Cotoneasters, Elæagnus, Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), White Kerria (*Rhodotypos kerrioides*), Regel's Privet, Highbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), and Candleberry (*Myrica cerifera*).



Where landscape operations are contemplated, the services of a landscape architect should be engaged. Knowing members of the profession in many localities, we are able to put you in touch with them, and they can solve your problems with skill and good taste.

